

VILLA MOVING ON U. S. BORDER WITH A FORCE OF 1,100 MEN

FINAL
EDITION

The

Evening

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145,000 IN ALL-DAY PARADE AS CROWDS CHEER FOR DEFENSE

VILLA DOUBLES ON TRAIL; NEAR BORDER WITH BAND; NEW RAID MADE IN TEXAS

Outlaw Reported Between Pershing's Army and Troops on U. S. Line—Bandits Loot Farm and Burn School House.

BY B. C. UTECHT.
(Staff Correspondent of The World.)
Copyright, 1916, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).
NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, May 12 (By wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 13)—A report has reached Gen. Pershing's headquarters here that Villa, the bandit, at the head of an army of 1,100 well equipped men, has executed a flank movement on the United States forces and is now moving in force toward the border only 30 miles south of Culberson's ranch.

This ranch is in New Mexico, near Columbus, and if the report is true Villa is back where he started from when the punitive expedition entered Mexico to capture him.

A detachment of cavalry has been ordered out to investigate the report that Villa is once more heading toward the border. The report comes from Ascension, which is almost 150 miles north of the United States headquarters in Mexico. Villa is said to be northeast of Ascension.

Assuming as true the report that he is now near the border the only explanation is that he has moved north through Sonora on the westerly side of the Continental Divide, recruiting an army by circulating the report that the Americans have invaded Mexico for purposes of conquest. He evidently has recovered from his wound. The location given puts Villa between the United States base in Mexico and the troops on the border.

There are no reports of fighting anywhere along the line of Pershing's army.

TEXAS FARM RAIDED; SCHOOL HOUSE BURNED; CHASE ACROSS BORDER

LAREDO, Tex., May 13.—Burning of a school house at Laendercker, eighteen miles northwest of here, following a raid on the Ambrose Johnson farm nearby, early to-day, caused farmers in that section to prepare for further Mexican raids. A number of horsemen were pursued over the border, but escaped when farm hands saw them trying to drive off horses. Johnson led the pursuit, the Americans firing as they rode, but apparently none of the raiders was hit.

TROOPS CROSS BORDER CLOSE OVER THE TRAIL OF FLEEING RAIDERS

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Contraction of the American lines in Mexico has been practically accomplished. In the meantime Major Langhorne's troops of the Eighth Cavalry are on a hot trail after the Boquillas raiders and Carranista soldiers are heading toward the Big Bend, avowedly to cooperate in running the bandits down. The troops, who crossed into Mexico yesterday, hope to rescue Jesse Deemer and two other Americans, John Woodson and F. Balaworth, who were captured by the Mexican raiders. It is believed that by tonight Major Langhorne will have covered fifty miles in the chase after the bandits, who were last reported seventy miles south of the border, in an abandoned cave. Close behind Major Langhorne is Col. A. C. Macomb and a detachment of the Fourteenth Cavalry. If nothing untoward occurs the American punitive expedition hopes to make a quick clean-up in policing

AERONAUT TRIES TO FLY 825 MILES WITHOUT STOP

Howard Rinehart on His Way From Augusta, Ga., to Minneapolis, L. I.

Howard Rinehart left Augusta, Ga., at 5 A. M. to-day on the most ambitious aeroplane flight ever attempted in this country. He is trying to speed straight to Mineola, L. I., without stopping once on the way. If he succeeds in carrying out his plans he will arrive at 7 P. M. after an unbroken journey of 825 miles. Rinehart is driving a Wright biplane of the newest model, with a 70-horse power motor and a big supply of gasoline. He is equipped with a plain map and an accurate compass and he has been over parts of the route, so that if the day remains clear he should have no difficulty in making his way. If he comes through on time he will have travelled at an average speed of nearly a mile a minute all the way—38 and 13-14 of a mile an hour, to be exact. This would mean much greater speed than a mile a minute in stretches. Rinehart does not expect to averse aside for wind currents or anything else. He will try to make his flight as straight as a line drawn on the map with a ruler from Augusta to Mineola. He is travelling alone.

ITALIAN ATTACKS FAIL.

Artillery Combats on Eastern Front Reported by Vienna.
VIENNA, May 13.—Two Italian attacks against Mladivch were repulsed, said an official statement from the War Office, adding that artillery combats of varying force continue on the Italian front. On the Russian front there is increased activity in the Volynia district, continued the official statement, "but no events of importance have occurred."

GERMANS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES IN NEW VERDUN DRIVE

Terrific Assaults Northeast of Fortress Checked, Says Paris War Office.

BERLIN CLAIMS CHECK.

Army Headquarters Reports That All Assaults by the French Failed.

PARIS, May 13.—Several heavy German attacks near Fort Douaumont and Thiaumont, northeast of Verdun, preceded by a violent bombardment, were repulsed last night with heavy losses, the French line yielding not an inch, the War Office announced to-day.

Following is the text of the War Office statement: "On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery combat continued without interruption in the sectors of the woods of Avacourt and Hill 304. During the night we realized further progress in the vicinity of Hill 287.

"On the right bank the Germans renewed yesterday their attacks on our trenches southeast of Fort Douaumont. In spite of the violence of the bombardment which preceded the enemy assaults our line did not waver at any point. All attacks were repulsed with serious losses for the enemy. Other attempts during the night upon our positions north of Thiaumont farm were likewise arrested by our curtain of fire and machine guns.

REPULSE OF FRENCH NEAR DEAD MAN HILL CLAIMED BY BERLIN

BERLIN, May 13.—(By wireless to Sayville)—The repulse of a night attack by the French southwest of Dead Man Hill on the Verdun front is reported in to-day's official statement by the War Office. Attempts by the French to advance in the Avocourt and Malancourt woods also were fruitless. Following is the text of the report:

"Between the Argonne and the Meuse there have been lively hand-to-hand engagements at isolated points. Enemy attempts to gain terrain in the Avocourt and Malancourt Woods were frustrated. An enemy attack during the night southwest of Dead Man's Hill was stopped by the fire of the German infantry.

"The French suffered considerable losses on the east bank of the Meuse in a fruitless attack on the quarry west of the Abbaian Wood.

"A German battle aeroplane shot down a hostile biplane above the Bourguignon Wood, southwest of Laon. A British aeroplane, on May 11, was brought down by German defensive fire southwest of Arras.

ARMY OF 206,000 IN TIME OF PEACE; 254,000 FOR WAR

Congress Conferees Make Final Agreement and Bill Goes to Both Houses Next Week.

A RESERVE OF 425,000.

This Force Represents National Guard Federalized—Total Defense of 679,000.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—A regular army of 206,000 men at peace strength, capable of expansion to 254,000 men in time of war, was agreed upon to-day by House and Senate conferees on the Army Reorganization bill, first of the big national defense measures.

The proposed volunteer reserve army of 261,000 men was rejected, leaving the reserve army to the National Guard, which will be Federalized. The National Guard at maximum strength would be recruited on the basis of 800 men to each Congressional District, which would aggregate a total of 425,000 men. This reserve force, together with the regular army of 254,000 war strength, would produce a combined defense force of 679,000 men.

The report will be submitted to both branches of Congress for ratification next week.

Under the conference agreement the regular army would consist of 65 regiments of infantry, 25 regiments of cavalry, 21 regiments of field artillery, a coast artillery corps of 30,990 officers and men, a signal corps of 3,387 men, including the aviation section, and seven regiments of engineers. In the aviation section the number of officers is increased from a total of 60 to 145, including one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, eight majors, 24 captains and 114 first lieutenants.

The organization plan contemplates attaining the full peace strength within five years as proposed in the original preparedness plans.

General officers of the line would be increased by four Major Generals and nineteen Brigadier Generals. The General Staff of the army would be increased from thirty-four officers to fifty-two.

The regular line of the army, the bill now provides, can never go below 160,000, and its maximum strength in times of peace would be 175,000 officers and men. In this calculation, however, there are excluded 5,723 scouts, 6,409 in the Quartermaster's corps, 7,290 in the medical department, 3,387 in the Signal Corps and 8,750 unassigned recruits, a total of 175,000 men, give a total regular army, peace strength, of 206,459.

The President is authorized to increase the regular army divisions to maximum strength without Congressional action. From now on National Guardsmen must take an oath to the United States as well as to the State, as the principal step in the "Federalization" of the guard. This double oath will require them to engage in service outside the United States if the President calls them. By the terms of the bill specific power will be reserved to the Government in time of war to take over any manufacturing plant in the country to make munitions. Twenty million dollars is appropriated for a Government nitrate plant, for the extraction of nitrates from the air, as a basis for munitions making. The surplus may be sold for fertilizer. This plant is to be operated exclusively by the Government, on a site to be picked by the President.

Edison Carrying American Flag At Head of Electrical Trades.



THOS. A. EDISON

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, FAMOUS OPERA SINGER, DIES OF CANCER AT 74

Once Known Throughout the World as America's Unrivalled Prima Donna.

Mrs. Clara Louise Kellogg Strakosch, who was known under her maiden name as the first of the great American born opera stars to win world wide prominence, died this morning in her pleasant country home at Elipstone, New Hartford, Conn. It was a generation ago that she reached the top of her fame and for nearly thirty years she has not been heard on the stage. Her picture career extended over a period of twenty-five years or more and when she married Carl Strakosch and retired at the age of forty-five she was still one of grand opera's best known and best loved prima donnas.

It was just four years ago that many of her friends in New York and many more from the neighborhood of her home went to New Hartford to join with Mrs. Strakosch in celebrating her twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. Though she was seventy years old at that time, the great songstress sat down at a piano after dinner and sang a French song with an amazing amount of the old charm and quality of tone which made her famous. For some time Mrs. Strakosch has been suffering from cancer and it became known a few days ago that she

200 PATRIOTS A MINUTE SWEEP BY REVIEWING STAND IN GREATEST OF PARADES

Edison, Choate and Other Notables Cheered by Thousands Lining Streets—Divisions Move Like Clockwork, With 20 in Each Line.

POLICE CORRAL ANARCHISTS IN FIFTH AVENUE STORE

New York's demand for preparedness was shown to-day by 145,000 marchers, pouring through the city in a column twenty persons wide, striding past the reviewing stand at Madison Square and Fifth Avenue with scarcely a halt or a slackening of pace until late evening. By a compact sequence of platoons, by strictly enforced orders to close up almost to a lock-step when at a halt below the stand or marching time, the unprecedented feat of moving a marching column through the street at the rate of 200 men a minute was accomplished all through the day.

Each marcher carried a flag over his shoulder. Except for these, the gaudy uniforms of the bands and the red, white and blue sashes of Grand Marshal Charles M. Sherill's aides, the only color of the spectacle was furnished by little bands of Boy Scouts, who with grave faces and alert discipline darted through the lines, acting as messengers for the aides, for division commanders, for the public officials on the stands and the police.

In spite of the strictest injunctions hundreds of marchers whose applications for space in line had been rejected because there was no room for them in the schedule jammed in to division after division after buying their own flags from street fakirs. This did not affect the speed with which the parade passed the reviewing stand, but it delayed the start of the divisions in the lower part of the city and made it certain the parade would not be over as soon as had been arranged. The bankers and brokers, who were to have been dismissed at Fortieth Street at about 4 o'clock, were passing City Hall at 8:30.

Breaking through the gray overcast skies of the early morning the sun came out bright before noon and gave brilliancy to the small flags which every marcher carried over his shoulder and the banners telling of the trades and professions in line.

The parade was really made up of six or seven separate parades merged into one continuous column on lower Fifth Avenue.

The behavior of the spectators was almost as interesting as the moving mass of marchers. There was grave, earnest attention, with no geying or shouting. It flared up noisily when a face in the line was recognized as was that of Thomas A. Edison, who scorned a seat to the grandstand and marched over the whole route at the head of the electrical trades, the actors and the group of sturdy young men at the head of each division who bore a placard stating they had enrolled in the Plattsburg camp.

Henry Babcock, Secretary to Bouck White, the militant friend of public trouble, succeeded in getting himself arrested at the south end of the grand stand after ten or twelve unavailing attempts to force himself into the line with a group of young women bearing streamers advertising the "Church of the Social Revolution." He was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station making loud noises of protest. The young women first begged the reporters to

take their names and then begged in vain to be arrested "so the horrid newspapers will have to print something about us." A group of anti-pacifists distributed anti-preparedness circulars, which were dropped to the pavement almost universally by the recipients until the police arrested the distributors for cluttering up the street. A body of anarchists had announced a meeting in an unoccupied store at No. 208 Fifth Avenue, just below the stand. The police locked the speakers inside, cleared the block and the agitators had to confine their activities for the afternoon to making faces through the thick plate glass windows.

By 2 o'clock the density of the crowd at Madison Square had increased to such a point that Inspector Schmittberger had to call in some of his emergency reserves. CROWD GIVES OVATION TO VENERABLE JOSEPH CHOATE.

The eagerness of the spectators to show their feelings was shown when Mayor Mitchell and Admiral Usher left the grand stand for a luncheon intermission at the Aldine Club, leaving Gen. Wood to do the honors for a time. There was terrific cheering and waving of hats and flags until the knot of policemen with the officials in its centre had disappeared into the Fifth Avenue Building. The venerable Joseph H. Choate had just such another ovation when he left at a little before 1 o'clock. Mr. Choate said he had been greatly impressed and had found the Senators and Representatives in the grand stand profoundly moved by the demonstration. "They have an entirely new understanding of the sincerity and breadth of the people's wish to be prepared," he said. "Several of them have acknowledged this to me. I wish we had all Congress here." The parade maintained its exact schedule at every point of the line of march. Police officials commented on the serious orderly disposition of the

(Continued on Second Page.)